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Parks has again been found guilty of extortion. It seems time the doors of the penitentiary were opened on some of these various convictions.

The present discussion relative to the status and disposition of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company has brought out the fact that there are some very publicspirited citizens in this community. And there are others

Judge Carter very properly declined to be stampeded on the gas trust question. If certain people are trying to get possession of the assets of the company through their speculations in the stock certificates the thing they most want is a receivership.

The opposition to Parry in the new Citisens' Industrial Alliance did not seem to materialize. The first want of people mixed up in a fight is aggressiveness, and Mr. Parry has this in plenty. Wherever he in authority there is something doing every

Personal visitation of schools by the superintendent of this county has developed that there is a considerable proof incompetent teachers in the outside of the city. The proportion is probably much larger in some other han it is in this. A general sys-State visitation would probably show an amount of incompetency among teachers that would call loudly for reform.

All sorts of conflicting statements have been made and will doubtless continue to be made as to the responsibility for the disaster of yesterday, but, whatever the truth as to train dispatcher's orders, misunderstanding, etc., one fact remains and stands out clear: If either the special or the freight train had observed the city speed regulations the accident could not have happened. Both trains, according to all accounts, were running at a high rate of speed at a point well within the city limits.

The corn and cotton crops are so nearly that it is possible to see where The corn crop is a bumper and of as fine quality as the country has ever and the cotton crop is fully up to that of last year, which was a record crop. Trese crops should mean great prosperity. Our only trouble is a headache from the prosperity intoxication of the past five years. It manifests itself in the fact that labor has gone beyond the line of safety in getting its share and in the overspeculation of "financiers," which has had the effect of interrupting the programme of railroad improvements and of curtailing production in the fron industries. These troubles are righting themselves rapidly, and it is reasonable to look for a renewal of activity all along the line in the near future.

It is so rare that the responsibility for a railroad accident is definitely fixed or that any person is punished for one that the public has almost ceased to expect it. The horrible accident of yesterday must have been due either to a violation of orders or to failure to deliver them to the switch crew. The passenger train was a special and doubtless had the right of way. If the train dispatcher did his duty, and the presumption is that he did, some perdered in not instructing the crew of the switch engine, or else the latter orders. It is evident the passenger train was running at a much greater peed than the city ordinance althe city limits, though for atter the ordinance is violated every day in the year. The present case calls for thorough investigation.

A writer in Harper's Weekly makes the scientific regulation of food science to tell a man convincis and what is not his proper Harper writer is behind the world is full of people assumhave knowledge of the subject who are telling their fellow creatures what eat and what not to eat. The trouble is that among them all precious little is left which they agree to be safe and wholesome. Consethe great republic, which is confirst with securing food pleasing palate, pays little attention to their ing qualities of foods, Govern-

his appetite regulated by scientific dictum or by government pronunciamento should seek a health food retreat and be content with the husks therein served.

YESTERDAY'S DISASTER.

The city has never been more deeply

stirred or saddened by any local happening than it was by the horrible railroad accident of yesterday. Other fatal disasters have happened here in past years, as explosions, fires, collisions, etc., but nothing to compare with this in tragic circumstances and fatalities. Everything conspired to make it unique in local history. Here was a train filled with students from a leading educational institution, representing the best blood in the State, full of life and joy, coming with hundreds of their friends to engage in an athletic contest with pleasure, confident of victory and without a cloud on the horizon of their future-when suddenly, almost in the twinkling of an eye, they are plunged into the jaws of death and transformed from a party of happy and hopeful young men full of vitality and vigor into a mass of mutilated corpses and reach of persons of moderate means would vagaries. writhing, bleeding bodies. In an instant and the possibilities of a great future were eliminated. In an instant the shadow of death fell over scores of family circles rephad prevailed but a moment before. The | ties, and the supply of some kinds of lumsadness and tragicalness of the accident are emphasized by the fact that all of the victims are Indiana people and that it occurred within our very gates. Distance detracts somewhat from the hor-

ror of a railroad wreck. While the accounts of such accidents always excite sorrow and | most wasteful use it is practically sympathy, it is only when they occur near home that they are most acutely felt. This one occurred within the city limits and at our very doors. The cries of the injured could almost be heard and the dying pangs of the killed were too easily pictured. Thousands of persons who hurried to the scene they will never wish to see again. They returned with stories of personal observations and experiences which, as they passed from one to another, added continually to the deep pall of gloom that pervaded the city. There was something almost like a sense of local responsibility for the horrible catastrophe that had destroyed the lives of nearly a score of visitors within our very gates. It was almost as if the hospitality of the city had been abused to lure the victims to their death. As the extent of the horror became known there was nothing the people would not have done, no sacrifice they would not have made to have restored to life and to their homes and friends the young men who had been so suddenly and horribly killed at their very doors. The parents, relatives and friends of the victims can rest assured that the deepest sympathy of this community goes out to them and that they will not be left alone in their remembrance of one of the saddest disasters in the history of the State.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY. Yesterday's lamentable disaster was the result of somebody's blunder. But should the whole, awful weight of responsibility rest on one man? Is there not something wrong with our whole general system of running railroad trains, that is in some measure to blame for this wholesale killing? Yesterday morning's Journal recorded one fatal wreck near Springfield, O .; another in Colorado, in which thirty perdents incident to the running of trains. The day before came the wreck in which Mrs. Booth-Tucker was killed, and thus it goes. And thus it has gone for years with the steam railroads and is beginning to go with the trolley roads.

People familiar with railroad operation

abroad point out the fact that there are fewer accidents there, that the roads are better built, that the tracks are patrolled. as well as fenced in, and that better precautions are taken in almost every direction. All this may be admitted freely without particular criticism against American railroad management. Ours is a new built where there are no people and grow pass. Necessarily they are cheaply built during the first fifteen or twenty years of in the first place, and time was when they | the industry. were overloaded with watered stock, thus heavily mortgaging their future values. We in sight, but it is a posibility. Like naturare growing out of that condition slowly, ral gas, it is a stored product of nature, because we still have an abnormal railroad and, vast as the supply may have been or mileage for the population served. All the great railroads are improving their road- got along fairly well before petroleum was beds as rapidly as financial limitations will admit, the steel car is replacing the wooden shells in which the students were killed yesterday, and terminal facilities are being improved and made safer. These things are not developing as rapidly as they might and they should be pushed forward as much as possible by wise legislation for the elimination of the grade crossing, for the protection of trackage through the open country, and for the use of approved equipment. This is a matter in which the courts can help very materially by assessing such damages in case of accident due to bad management or equipment as will make cheaper for the companies to operate their property with due regard to human life

COTTON PICKER AND THE NEGRO. Occasionally a mechanical invention will come along and create more of a revolution in social and industrial conditions than all the public movements that might be conceived and carried on in a century. If the stories told about a new cotton-picking making devices second only to the cottongin, which made the use of this marvelous plant possible in clothing half the world. Of course, skepticism is in order until the new machine shall have proved its value, for the need of a mechanical picker has been so apparent for so many years that the possibility of inventing one has dazzled hundreds of mechanical geniuses and kept them at work on the problem. But it is declared that the machine will save all the cotton now wasted in picking, which is no small item, and that it will pick as much cotton as twenty-eight average "hands." It is interesting to speculate what effect this would have on industrial conditions the South and what it would mean to the negro race. There is a tradition in the older cotton States that no labor but negro labor can withstand the blazing sun of the cotton fields in picking time, and, though | den, thus giving support to the charge

the South could not possibly get along violent opposition invariably of the cotton up its mind that it could do without him and go to the length of expelling him? Or would the negro, driven from the field, find a place in the mine and workshop? The latter seems altogether the more likely outcome of the proposition. In its industrial awakening the South finds itself very short of labor. Not merely cotton mills, but other factories and mines have impressed child labor, and during the past season many improvements have been held up for want of labor. It is possible that the new invention is coming in just in time to relieve this stress of circumstances and give the South a normal labor supply by relieving the cotton picker of his work in the field.

IF PETROLEUM SHOULD GIVE OUT.

The failure of the supply of petroleum in

the United States or its reduction to a point that would put the price beyond the be a national disaster. Such an event may nearly twenty young lives were blotted out | not be imminent, but it is possible and may come sooner than most persons imagine. Two or three generations ago no person gave any thought to the possible exhaustion resenting the relatives and friends of the of our natural timber supply. Now nearly victims, and profoundest grief was carried all the States have forestry laws, railroads into thousands of hearts where happiness | are planting trees for a future supply of ber is almost exhausted. We are a wasteful people and given to killing any goose that lays a golden egg. When natural gas was first discovered in this city people talked and acted as if the supply were inexhaustible. Now, after fifteen years of hausted. If the people had begun by taking gas at meter measurement they would not be discussing what shall be done with the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, for the supply would still have been good for many years to come. Petroleum may go the same way. It is certain the supply is not inextiplied in recent years, and if experiments now in progress to utilize it for seagoing steamers are successful the demand for it will be greatly increased. At present it is used for illuminating purposes in a large part of the civilized world and in hundreds of thousands of households for cooking purposes and heating small rooms. Domestic consumption and exports of it have greatly increased, and the steady advance in the price of the crude product indicates that the supply is not keeping up with the demand. Naturally the increased price ought to stimulate production, but there is a limit to that. During the eleven years from 1890 to 1901 the total production in the United States increased from 35,163,513 barrels to 69,389,194, the latter being the largest output ever recorded. The increased production in 1901 was due almost entirely to the development of the Texas and California fields, as those of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia showed a and 1902 was amazingly large, but it is beginning to fall off. The California field is very productive and shows no signs of exhaustion as yet, but it is being heavily drawn upon. In San Francisco petroleum is now largely used in power plants instead of coal imported from British Columbia, and it is also used by smelting plants, steamships and railroads.- It is estimated that the railroads alone consumed about 7,000,000 barrels of California oil during 1902. While the domestic consumption is in creasing thus rapidly our exports of the article have increased almost as fast, notwithstanding that Russia produces more than we do, though she does not export nearly as much. The steady increase in the price of oil during the last year or two indicates that the demand is outrunning the supply, and but for the discovery and development of new fields the increase of price would be much greater. Most persons have forgotten that when oil was first discovered, in 1857, it brought \$20 a barrel. In 1.50 it fell to \$9.60 a barrel, in 1870 to \$3.89 country and sparsely settled. Railroads are oil falling with that of crude. The present up with the country through which they | ten years ago, but it is far below the price

> The exhaustion of the oil supply is not | work. may still be, it has its limit. The world discovered and will get along if it should be exhausted, but it would have to change many of its habits, and the change would involve the revolution of many industries.

THE CHICAGO WIDOWS.

The Chicago Woman's Club is a "department" institution, the task of improving its collective mind, which is found sufficient for most women's clubs, not being enough to absorb all its energies. To the various branches into which it is divided are assigned as many lines of work. One of these departments deals with philanthropy, and its attention having been directed to the evils of child labor, it proceeded to its reform, so far as Illinois is concerned. At first its idea was to prohibit this form of labor entirely and to make no exceptions, but, like other investigators in the same field, it found, presently, that there are two sides to the question. It is undoubtedly desirable that children should have the advantages of school and of hours of recreation, but the inquiring ladies discovered that some of the young wage-earners were the children of widows, and that to deprive them of their employment would be to bring hardship to their families and would perhaps break up the homes. This was a phase of pists, but they speedily decided upon a remedy. They would raise a fund with which to supply the needy mothers with dren, and so relieve the latter from the seemed a reasonable proposition until some one suggested that it would be well to limit their beneficiaries to widows whose husbands were really dead, and to draw the line at divorced women and other varieties of widows known in the vernacular as grass. This proposition was at once acted upon favorably. To take care of grass widows would be too much of a say. The agricultural department | homa, the general acceptance of the be- | vorce is one of the most frequent, not to lief elsewhere is as effective as an exist- say popular, of Chicago domestic events.

the logic of the woman's club position. | ning the list of unmarried and bereft sena- | who have given away all their wealth, an' this without the negro, and the cause of the Even if the ladies hold that divorce is to be wholly condemned-a thing hardly zation-they can hardly lay upon the children. Though they may belleve that a divorced woman is undeserving of aid and sympathy, and that if her husband beat and starved her she probably deserved it, this circumstance does not as those of the real widow, ought to be draws the line at grass widows it is visiting the supposed sins of the mothers upon the children; because the mothers were deserted by their husbands or could endure them no longer, therefore their children may continue to work. As a matter of fact it is probable that a considerable number of Chicago's grass widows are worthy and deserving persons, and that they should be discriminated against by a body of women of their own city is one of the curiosities of philanthropy and the feminine nature. Women engaged in public work are surely given to singular

The Pie Social.

Readers of the Indiana county press cannot fail to note the prevalence and popularity of a certain form of festivity known as "pie social." The pie social is heard of in all quarters of the State, from Steuben to Posey, and from the very suburbs of Chicago to the Ohio river. It is commonly held in schoolhouses, and the participants seem for the most part to be young people, but record is often made of the attendance of the elders of the community, and the invariable report is that "a good time was had." But notwithstanding the frequency of the event and the evident fact that it is a cherished institution, nowhere can the uninitiated city reader find any intimation as to the exact character of the affair. He is familiar with the strawberry festival and the oyster supper, having been inveigled into them in unwary moments when they were held in regulated as to have a church he can call "his;" or when they were conducted in a prodigious rate, both for home consump- most wished to please was interested. He sist in regarding it as a surrender of Cantion and export. Its uses have greatly mul- has there reluctantly consumed strawberries of quality so acidulous as to set his teeth on edge, and has bravely smiled in so Alaska doing; he has eaten the lonely oyster served to him by fair hands and has wished for more, but not at the same price. But he has no acquaintance with the ple so-

Obviously, a pie social is a place where friends and neighbors assemble to eat pie, but this bare statement needs light thrown it. Is each patron expected to eat one pie or more pies? May he be allowed segments of several pies in order that he may enjoy variety, and may he choose those pies that seem the most toothsome. or must me take what is offered him? Is there but one kind of pie at a social, or are there many? Most important of all, are they all made by one cook or are all the cooks of the community contributors? falling off. The output in Texas during 1901 | Journal's intention to cast any doubt or any slurs upon pie as pie. It takes no stock in the modern hygienic reform movepie brings joy, not sadness, to the consumer; ple in its perfection, with light and a triumph of culinary art and is not only a delight to the palate, but affords sustenance to the body and exhilaration to the finity. Nevertheless, there is pie and pie. The casual pie, the pie found in, alas, too many kitchens, the pie which has given a open to suspicion, an edible to be approached with care. Its under crust may be soggy, its upper crust clammy, its complexion pallid and uninviting, its inside mysterious. Do such pies appear at the socials? If they do they must be eaten with the rest, there must be no discrimination against them, else the donors will be offended and there will be trouble in the neighborhood. What the city dweller would to pay the cost of admission, but he wishes | possess. to take no chances on miscellaneous pie. Some one who is informed should unfold the secrets of the pie social in order that its attractions may become even more widely known. For to encourage the con-

Mrs. Sophia's Harsh Words.

sumption of pie that is pie is to do a good

Mrs. Sophia Lovejoy Dickenson, Denver, said to be "one of the most promiment club women of Colorado, appears to have drunk deep of the exhilarating atmosphere of her native Rocky mountains, for she talks of her sex with a reckless abandon that is quite likely to get her disliked. No mere man person would ever have dared to say these things about levely woman:

As a class women are conservative: they closely follow race inheritance. What hey feel is expected of them they do. world expects them to be honest, therefore they do not steal large amounts. nor forge signatures. The world expects them to be virtuous, and some are. Whether they are equally moral may well be questioned. Their idea of truth is often very feminine, and their growing tendency to kleptomania is alarming. The world has not demanded much beyond the self and home relation and only a

narrow view of these. That is surely unkind enough, but when she comes down to the point of women's clubs, she tells truths that are awful to

contemplate: The average woman's club is too indefinite, too anxious to please men, too busy, bustling, too self-centered to allow the members to help on the real and important work of the world. Women are selfdeceived. They think they are in earnest. but rarely are. They are interested in their relations to things, but not in the thing itself. They are much like children in the way they conduct business and assume responsibility, and their sense of obligation is often very faulty. If the weaknesses which we have enumerated are not suppressed, the entire club movement will degenerate into a social func-

Shades of Frances Willard and Annie Devereaux Blake, what do you think of that? After all this rushing to and fro, nervous prostration, "reading up" positively brain-raking thought, to be thus mercilessly analyzed is hard indeed.

The perniciously active Mr. Depew claims credit for having started a marriage epidemic in the Senate to which Senators Platt and Stewart have already fallen victims, and he gleefully declares that others are likely to follow. With an inner subconsciousness that nearly all the members | you." of this august body are old enough to know better he breaks forth with this defense "The age of love? Age is not a question of years, but of constitution and temperament, Ninon de l'Euclos cut out all the beautles of the French court when she was ninety years old." Naturally the agitation thus started by this genial irresponsible is having widethose mothers that take eligible daughters

has ever attended a Washington "crush" and seen these generals in action on the matrimonial battlefield can understand about how much chance a "good catch" has for his life when they are after him. The situation is alarming, particularly for Indiana, where in this crisis all thoughts naturally turn to the perilous position of the distinguished and handsome junior senator, who will doubtless be the most shining mark in the whole Senate.

Many residents of this city have a pleasant recollection of Mr. Walter S. Morton, son of Hon. Oliver P. Morton, who removed from here to St. Paul several years ago. He is now actively employed as a civil engineer. A recent issue of the New Milford (Conn.) Gazette contains an account of a local water power in the Housatonic river. near that town, which Mr. Morton is developing for electrical and manufacturing purposes. It includes a dam across the river fifteen feet high, a canal two miles ong, part of the way through solid rock, an electric power house and other features. The work was begun about two years ago and is now nearly completed. The local paper says:

W. S. Morton, the chief engineer of the company, is also financially interested in it. He has become well known to our citizens by reason of his residence at Bulls Bridge and is highly esteemed because of his straightforward character and genial manners. He has been connected with some of the most important and difficult engineering work in the country and is well equipped to do the engineering work at Bulls Bridge. Mr. Morton was associated with Captain Eads, 1877-8, in the work on the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, also he was connected with hydraulic work in the same river. Mr. Morton built part of the water works at St. Paul and was an engineer for impounding the upper reservoirs of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers.

An envelope postmarked Montreal, Canada, brings the Journal the following greeting:

You ignorant, narrow-minded, bigoted, self-conceited, chuckle-headed brat. It is very evident that your little RED SCHOOL HOUSE on the hill is responsible for your CANADIAN. ignorant talk. The cause of this somewhat personal communication was the following editorial paragraph in the Journal a short time ago: There is a strong element of the ridiculous in the Canadian excitement over the deci-

sion in the Alaskan boundary case. With adian territory instead of simply a confirmation of American title to what has belonged to us ever since the purchase of This fell under the eye of our Canadian

friend and elicited the foregoing anonymous communication. If the writer had signed his real name the Journal would have given him the benefit of a free advertisement, but perhaps he is satisfied with his literary achievement without further publicity. He is evidently one of the class of Canucks who advocated stealing American territory and is very mad because the game did not win. As the Journal has a large circulation throughout the United States and adjacent countries, it is hoped this acknowledgment of his communication may also fall under his eye.

A good many people, when reading about submarine boats, have probably had the It is, of course, not conceivable that the thought that the men whose duty it is to dies of the pie social are of bakery origin, go down in them or the adventurous souls for the social, by its very name, indicates | who go to satisfy their curiosity are rethat the occasion is meant for one of paid for any risks they may take by the gayety and enjoyment. But promiscuous strange sights they behold far beneath the surface of the sea. That this notion is erroneous is shown by a writer in Harper's descent: "If you have ever made a trip in a closed launch on a rainy day you have ment of this once unquestioned staple. Good had about the equivalent. You do not see the wonders of submarine life. There is an oblong patch of opaque green; that is flaky crust and well seasoned interior, is your submarine view. Then the boat rises, and you see broken water, then the surface. A plunge, and there is the wall of impenetrable green." Thirty feet, says Mr. Gauss, is the limit of sight under the most favorable conditions. When this becomes well understood the average man will have no more desire to go down in a submarine boat than in a diver's suit. For if there is nothing to be seen why should one care to cruise about under water? But the information takes away much of the interest a landsman is disposed to feel in submarine

Evanston girls are nothing if not original. One of them accepted the attentions of a "masher" and lured him to the police station on pretense of letting him accompany like to know before he attends a pie social her home. It was a good stunt, but it reis how he may be sure of being served only quired a quality of nerve that few girls with good pie. For that he will be willing outside the immediate vicinity of Chicago

> THE HUMORISTS. Little Confidences.

New York Evening Sun. He (angrily)-I only asked you to marry out of pity for you! She (with a howl)-And I only accepted you to

A Husband's Mistake.

The New Yorker. Witherby-I made the mistake of my life this morning. I told my wife I didn't like her new Plankington-What, was she angry? Witherby-Oh, no, it wasn't that; but she

wants another. Her Moment of Victory.

Chicago Tribune Bella's watch slipped out of her belt and fell upon the stone sidewalk. "Oh, what a pity!" exclaimed the other girls "Not at all!" said Bella, with a cry of triumph. "Papa is always telling me I pinch my walst. This will show him I don't!"

Her Wise Papa.

New York Weekly. She-Papa says that when coming to see me you must not come in a street car any more. He-Really! Does he expect me to walk all She-Of course not. He says all he asks is

that you will come in a carriage, hired by the

Food.

Philadelphia Press. Miss Kulcher-He's professor of at the university, isn't he? Miss Inez Zent-Yes, and he's a vegetarian. too, so Mr. Kidder tells me. Miss Kulcher-Did he really tell you that? Miss Inez Zent-Well, he said he simply lived on Greek roots.

Shutting Him Up.

"Yes," said the egotistical person, "I am proud of the fact that am a self-made man, but, strange to say, I have never yet encountered a "Oh, that's easily explained," rejoined the auburn-haired female, "one glance at a selfmade man is enough to disgust a woman with the self-making business."

Ambitious Boy. San Antonio Express.

"I heard you give your readin' last night." said the little boy. "I wisht I could read like "I am delighted to hear you say so," replied

"Yes, sir, I wisht that when I came to the hard words I could just chew 'em up like you do. 'stead of havin' to pronounce 'em."

His Undertaking.

tors with eagle eyes. And everybody that method seems more humane than organizin' trust. Now, shell out, please."

Confidence.

Petoskey Lyre. Willie and Tommy are two Michigan youngsters who are pugilistically inclined. The other day the following conversation took place be-

"Aw," said Willie, tauntingly, "you're afraid t' fight-that's wot it is." "Naw, I ain't," protested Tommy, stoutly "and if I fight, my ma'll find it out an' lich

"How'll she find it out, eh?" "She'll see the doctor goin' t' your house."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Miss Laura Drake Gill, dean of Barnard College, has been appointed adviser to women graduate students of Columbia University, an office created by the Columbia trustees about a year ago.

The new British Governor of Hong-Kong, been in public life for a number of were enabled to do on Saturday last: years. He commanded a portion of the expedition which went to the relief of "Chinese" Gordon at Khartum. Fifty-two carloads of material for the

Philippine buildings at the world's fair. comprising 2,300 tons, have arrived at the construction of the native villages. A French physician, Dr. Marechal, advo-

cates the passing of a law making wearing of a corset by any woman under thirty an offense, punishable by three months' imprisonment if she is of age, and a fine of \$20 to \$200 imposed on her parents or guardian if she is under age. The Duke of Fife, the son-in-law of the

King, made a notable statement in a public speech the other day. He told his audience that he had for the past five years been a total abstainer, not because the doctor had ordered him to abstain, but cause he believed it to be the best way. ern Securities Company, was wrecked in

Wisconsin the other day. He took off his Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburg, owns a remarkable set of church vestments. They

were brought into this country from the such an inference is drawn from any part Philippine islands at the time of the Tenth supposed to be the work of native Filipino | not warranted by the fact. How could they sisters, and apparently are one hundred A dress owned by a Kiowa Indian squaw was sold in El Reno, O. T., for \$1,600, and the purchaser thinks he was lucky to get it

at that price. It is lavishly decorated with elk teeth, which are becoming almost as valuable as pearls, and the squaw, like many of her pale face sisters, thought that 1,600 was altogether too much money to be invested in one dress. John Brown, of Lake City, Ia., who claims the distinction of being the shortest United States soldier living to-day, is a Scotchman and came to this country in 1850. Mr.

Brown, whose height is four feet six inches,

has in his possession an affidavit which

proves that he is two and one-half inches shorter than any other United States soldier who served in the civil war. The jubile gifts of the late Pope Leo XIII will be exhibited at the world's fair. W. E. Curtis, the author and correspondent, now making a tour of Europe, is in Rome to arrange for the transfer of the treasures from the Vatican to St. Louis. The intrinsic value of the gifts is incalculable, nearly

every crowned head in Europe being represented in the list of donors. Ex-President Kruger, accompanied by his suite and several members of his family will soon take up his residence for the win-Weekly, who says, in describing such a Aer and spring in the same two villas which were occupied by this little Boer colony last year at Mentone. Mr. Kruger, who is gradually falling into a state of senile decay, is always surrounded by a court, consisting of two secretaries, a chaplain, a doctor, a sort of nurse-valet, and several of his children and grandchildren. Ex-President Steyn will spend the winter at Cannes.

Though the Pope never travels he owns sleeping car, which was constructed in 1868, when the line from Rome to Naples was opened. It will be exhibited at the Milan exhibition in 1905 to inaugurate the Simplon tunnel. There are three compartments-a throne room, a car for the guard of honor and a bedroom. The throneroom graved with the papal arms and the twelve postles. The carriage is so arranged that the Pope when seated on his throne is plainly visible and can give his benediction to the crowds at the stations. The sleeping car is divided into three parts-bed, bath and dressing rooms-which are hung with yellow and white, the papal colors. The ed is of ebony and ivory.

ENGLISH EDUCATORS Here to Study American Educational

Institutions.

Boston Transcript

That the commission sent from England to this country by Bir Alfred Mosely for the purpose of making an inquiry into the educational system of the United States is a working commission of great industry was shown by the fact that at an early hour this forenoon the majority of its members had left the headquarters at the Parker House and were busily engaged in visiting schools. The commission arrived in Boston last night from New Haven. This commission, which is representative of English educational institutions from top to bottom, was selected by Sir Alfred Mosely for the purpose of proving or disproving his theory that the great industrial and commercial advancement of the United States is due to general education, and of giving England the result of its investigation. The originator of the commission is a retired business man of wealth, who feels that England is losing ground industrially. and desires to find the remedy. He therefore is paying the expenses of this commis-

The particular reason why the commission is making its investigation at this time is that the new education act passed by the last Parliament goes into effect the first of the year. This act takes the control of education from the various school boards and places it with the county and borough councils, which are responsible to the national education board. The different members of the commission have particular lines of investigation assigned to them, and each is pursuing his line while in America. The | The tendency of our cities is to separate recommendations of the commission as a into smaller aggregations. Distance does whole will be included in a general report | not make the difference that it once did which will probably serve as the basis of and all other considerations constanty work changes in school organization in all de- | for more air and elbow room.

Although the commission has formulated no general opinion which it is willing to make public, Mr. W. P. Groser, who has charge of the parliamentary and political side of the inquiry, with special reference to higher education, to-day gave a Transcript representative the benefit of some of his observations. "The most striking thing about your schools," he said, "is the spirit of keenness for work, anxiety to learn on the part of the pupil and desire to instruct on the part of the teacher. Work here seems to be fashionable. In England there are undoubtedly many hard workers in all classes, but the hard-working man in the university is not fashionable. In this country there is a strong feeling against the man who does not work. The faults of the American universities seem to be a lack of co-ordination and a set standard, and a tendency in some cases to make experiments. Columbia seems to have a tendency toward experimental education, while Yale and Princeton cling to the old successful

Groser, is more powerful in theory than in practice. It would be extremely disadvantageous if carried too far, as students would acquire a scanty and superficial knowledge without enough groundwork. The American student, however, seems to lend himself readily to the advice of the teachers, which tends to prevent carrying the elective system too far. The general average of American students app be very high, but whether a high liberal education is better than a deep grounded England the tendency is to put off spe but who will beed its conclusions when it ing fact. It is the basis of the belief that But even so, this does not quite explain into Washington society are carefully scan- lestablish a home fer indigent philanthropists i ization until late, perhaps too late. Post- assort themselves.

The elective system, in the opinion of Mr.

graduate work in England is not developed as it is in America and England has no Johns Hopkins University. Before they sail for England members of the commission plan to visit Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg, parts of Kansas, Colorade and California

ROBERT EMMET'S SPEECH.

Text of His Famous Defense Repro-

duced from a Dublin Paper of 1803. The Dublin Evening Post of Sept. 27, 1803, printed what is believed to be an almost verbatim report of the famous speech of Robert Emmet delivered before the court of Dublin at which he was tried for high treason, and by the sentence of which he was executed in St. Thomas street, Dublin, Sept. 20, 1803. The article in the Dublin paper bears the single line heading in small type, "Emmet's Speech," and reads as follows:

"The importance and ability of the following speech induces us to present it to our Sir Matthew Nathan, is an Israelite, who readers in a more perfect form than we

"I am asked if I have anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon me. Were I to suffer only death, after being adjudged guilty, I should bow in silence, but a man in my situation exposition grounds. The majority of the has not only to combat with the difficulties cars contain large bamboo poles for the of fortune, but also the difficulties of prejudice; the sentence of the law which delivers over his body to the executioner consigns his character to obloquy. The man dies, but his memory lives; and that mine may not forfeit all claim to the respect of my countrymen I use this occasion to vindicate myself from some of the charges advanced against me. I am charged with being an emissary of France: 'tis false! I am no emissary; I did not wish to deliver up my country to a foreign power, and least of all to France. No! never did entertain the idea of establishing French power in Ireland-God forbid! "'On the contrary, it is evident from the President James J. Hill, of the North- introductory paragraph of the address of

the Provisional government that every hazard attending an independent effort was deemed preferable to the more fatal risk coat and set to work with the train hands of introducing a French army into the to clear the track, carrying ties, shoveling | country. Small would be our claims to sand and lending a hand with the heavier patriotism and to sense, and palpable our pieces of debris whenever his services were affection of the love of liberty, if we were to encourage the profanation of our shores by a people who are slaves themselves and the unprincipled and abandoned instruments of imposing slavery on others. If of the proclamation of the Provisional govspeak of freedom to their countrymen-how assume such an exalted motive, and meditate the introduction of a power which has been the enemy of freedom in every part of the globe? Reviewing the conduct of France to other countries, could we expect better toward us? No! Let not, then, any man attaint my memory by believing that freedom through the aid of France and betrayed the sacred cause of liberty by committing it to the power of her most determined foe-had I one so I had not deserved to live; and dying with such a weight upon my character. I had merited the honest execuation of that country which gave me birth, and to which I would have given freedo " 'Had I been in Switzerland I would have

fought against the French. In the dignity of freedom I would have expired on the threshold of that country, and they should have entered it only by passing over my lifeless corpse. Is it then to be supposed that I would be slow to make the same sacrifice to my native land? Am I, who lived but to be of service to my country, and who would subject myself bondage of the grave to give her independ ence-am I to be loaded with the foul and grievous calumny of being an emissary of France? My lords, it may be part of the system of angry justice to bow a man's nind to humiliation to meet the ignoming of the scaffold, but worse to me scaffold's shame, or the scaffold's terrors, would be the imputation of having been the agent of French despotism and ambi-tion, and while I have breath I will call upon my countrymen not to guilty of so foul a crime against their liberties and their happiness. Though you my lord, sit there a judge, and I stand here a culprit, yet you are but a man, and I am another; I have a right therefore to vindicate my character and motives from the aspersions of calumny, and as a man to whom fame is dearer than life I will make the last use of that life in rescuing my name and my memory from the afflicting imputation of having been an emissary of France, or seeking her interference in the internal regulation of our affairs.

"'Did I live to see a French army ap proach this country I would meet it on shore with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other; I would receive them with all the destruction of war! I would animate my countrymen to immolate them in their very boats, and before our native soil should be polluted by a foreign foe. If they succeeded in landing I would burn every blade of grass before them, raze every house; contend to the last for every inch of ground, and the last spot in which that spot I would make my grave. What cannot do I leave a legacy to my country, because I feel conscious that my death were unprofitable, and all hope of liberty extinct, the moment a French army obtained a footing in this island."

After some further matter, he concluded "My lamp of life is nearly expired; my race is finished; the grave opens to receive me, and I sink into its bosom. All I request then, at departing from the world. is the charity of its silence. Let no man write my epitaph, for as no man who knows my motives dare vindicate them. let no perjudice or ignorance asperse them; et them and me repose in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed.

Decrease of City Population.

Boston Globe. The increase of the rural districts of the country, relative to the cities, is constantly growing. The inevitable tendency of the trolley and railroad is effecting this result

steadily, and all the facts of the last census confirm it. Mr. Merriam, director of the last United States census, shows most conclusively that the cities are not holding their own. The increase in the percentage of city population was not nearly so great between 1890 and 1900 as between 1880 and 1890

In the former decade the advance of city life was from 23 to 29 per cent., and in the latter from 29 to 23. The total of urban population, according to the census of 1900. was 28,372,392; that of semiurban and semirural population, 8,208,480, and that of distinctly rural population, 39,413,703, or 52 per cent, of the whole These signs of disintegration in cities are what might be expected, with the great distributing tendency of the failroads and

the enhanced power of lecomotion everywhere. The cities of the middle ages were built up partly for defense and partly for They are ro longer in accommodation. any sense models for the times. The only excuse for congestion is the property interest. But too much compactness will in the end defeat its own purpose.

Salvation Army Music.

Kansas City Journal. "Did you ever know why the Salvation popular airs?" said Mrs. Brigadier Henry afternoon, "Why, the words would never go home to the people whom we wish to reach if we sang them to regular anthem tunes. Everybody likes 'Mr. Dooley' and 'Hiawatha' and after we have sung them over several times the words we sing to those tunes begin to affect our listeners. Why, we have won many a woman back to her former self by singing 'Mr. Dooley' to

Mr. Depew's After-Dinner Speeches.

It has been assumed that Mr. Depew speaks on the spur of the moment, but that, he confesses, is not so. "I have never made without careful preparation. I have a regular system. If the subject is historical, I seldom fail to read over several of Macaulay's emparable essays, and if it is political, clance through the writings of such past

nasters as Lincoln and Douglas. The stories tell? Oh. I have a supply on hand suited to

all purposes. I put out a batch and let them